BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVI.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 21, 1816. [NUMBER 1256.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a further sale of the Hon'ble Company's Cochineal will take place at the General Sale Room in the Bunder on Thursday next the 26th instant at 1 o'clock. Terms as usual.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

R. TORIN,
W. Kr. and Coml. Acct.

BOMBAY.
W. & C. A. Office,
20th Sept. 1816.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT on Thursday next the 26th instant. will be sold by public outcry, outside the Apollo Gate, sundry Old Stores belonging to the Honorable Company, consisting of Old Iron, Iron Tools, Old Copper Ware, Slabs and Ends of Timber, Rafters, &c. &c. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and the amount [illegible] the lots to be paid, and the articles removed, immediately.

HENRY ME[illegible]

BOMBA[illegible]
20th *September* 181[illegible]

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the Will of BALLAJEE SHAMSETT late of Bombay Hindoo deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder, to WOMABOY the Widow and Executrix of the said deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, September 18th 1816.

Advertisement.

In the Matter of the Will of JOHN HUNGERFORD *late of Bombay, Esquire, deceased.*

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT probate of the Will of the abovenamed JOHN HUNGERFORD deceased, has been granted by the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to MARY ANN HUNGERFORD the widow of the deceased; all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof. Bombay 17th day of September 1816.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON THE PREMISES

On SATURDAY the 11th January next,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON,

UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE BARGAIN;

THAT valuable Estate, the property of Dr. STEUART, situated at Mazagon, consisting of a spacious, elegant, and substantially built HOUSE in excellent repair, with extensive Offices, Stable and Outhouses adjoining; and a Garden of about 15½ acres or nearly 21 beegas of ground, containing seven large Wells of good water, and well stocked with a great variety of the choicest Fruit Trees, the whole surrounded by a Chunam and Stone wall.

Farther particulars may be learned by application to COWASJEE MANACKJEE or EDULJEE CURSATJEE.

Bombay 21st September 1816.

જાહેર·લીલાંવ·કરીને·વે[illegible]
જો·ગેહેર·મેલે·વેચવાનુ·શા[illegible]
ની·આવશેતો·શનીશર·વારને[illegible]
રીખ ૧૧ મી·જાંનીવારી·આવ[illegible]
રનાં·કલાક ૧૨ નાં·એજ·જ[illegible]
વેચશે *

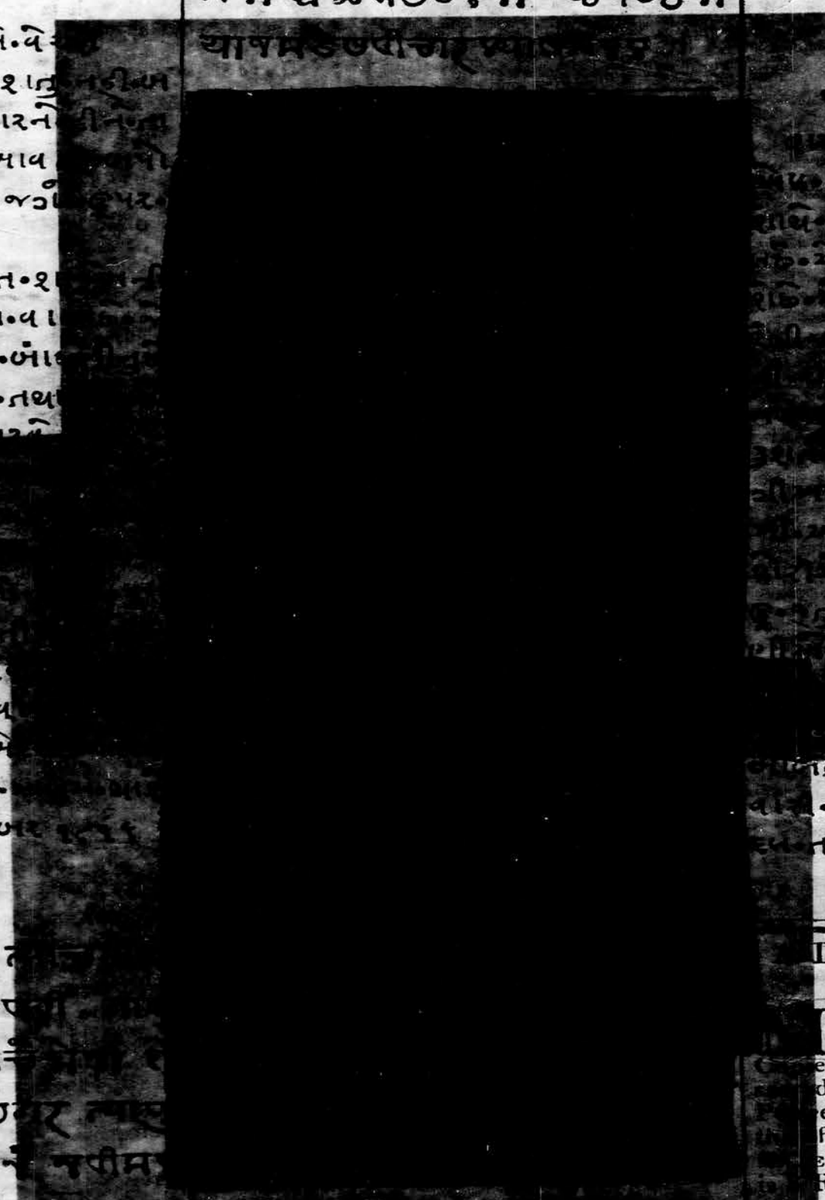
મી·દાકટર·જશતોઅરત·શ[illegible]
નામીચી·મીલકત·મજગાંમ·વા[illegible]
મો·ગેહેર·એક·શાકુ·પાકી·બાં[illegible]
એમો·કારીશ·લખવાનીછે·તથા[illegible]
તથા·બબરચી·માંત·એ·[illegible]

[illegible]
તથા·કતરાની·દવાલ·બાવ[illegible]
એ·વગરે·શરવે·વગત·વ[illegible]
કાવશજી·માંણેકજી·તથા·એ[illegible]
દજી·એ·લોકોને·મલેઆથી·[illegible]
તા· ૨૧ મી·શપતેમબર[illegible]

શ્રી

[illegible]
પીપીમરેમઈ૬ શાપ[illegible]
ચે ૧૧ છેતેમ્યાનીજગી[illegible]
પ્રથમી ૧૮ પમપરકાર[illegible]
રી ઽરમારેમગેઘેનિ[illegible]
તર

મ્ઘેઠેમ્નીમતેચેમમંગ[illegible]
ઈષ્ટુપઽ્યાચેમષગાપ[illegible]
ત્યાંતછેમઘનચેછેપપેચાગષેમઘમં
મઘંછેષેષેચાગષેપ્રઘ્નચે મમ્રમતમ
ષેષેઘમપ્રષક્તઘમીષ તઘીમ પ
ઈતપ૪ગતીઘછેનઉઘને પઘ્નગછે
મપમ્નીમ ૧૮॥ પક્ર મ્નીક્ષ ઘી
મે 21 પાપેતોઘછે ત્યાત ષોનઘ
ઘી ૭ ચાગષેપાણ્યાચ્યાઘછેત પ
ત્યાતઘ્નગાઈતઝાડેઘક્તતરેચીઘ



Notice is Hereby Given,

TO ALL WHOM IT SHALL OR MAY CONCERN.

THAT the Oart and appurtenances called Kaikecha Bhut situate without the Town walls near the Market with nine Messuages and Ranges in the said Oart advertised by JGNACIO RODRIGUES, Native Portuguese Inhabitant as contracted to Mortgage (among other Property) to BOMANJEE MUNCHERJEE for himself and as Attorney to one SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE, in the Bombay Courier of the fourteenth instant is Mortgaged to CALLIANJEE MADON MODY, of Bombay Banian, Inhabitant for the Principal Sum of Three Thousand Rupees by MARIA AURELLA RODRIGUES, now or late of Bombay, Portuguese Widow under and by virtue of a Mortgage Bond bearing date the third day of January 1814, and that the whole of the Principal and Interest is now due upon the said Mortgage. Dated the 20th of Sept. 1816.

J. W. BROWNE,
Attorney for CALLIANJEE MADON MODY, the Mortgagee.

જાહેર·ખબર

[illegible]મર·કીમાંથી·આપીએચજે
[illegible]·લેકોને·મલંમ·થાએજે·વાડી·
[illegible]મે·કેતકીચે·લાત·તથા·એની·
[illegible]કેરો·તથા·કોયરાં નવ·તમામ
[illegible]·શરવે·બારકોટની·મારકીત·પા
[illegible]કુપર·આમે·ગાંમનો·રેવાશી·ક
[illegible]શા·કુદરીક·એ·ઘણીએ·ગીર
[illegible]નુ·શાતુ·પારશી·બંમનજી·મં
[illegible]પોતાની·વતી·તથા·શોરાબજી·
[illegible]ની·વતી·કીધુ·કતુ·અને·એ·
[illegible]નીશર·વારને·દીને·તા· ૧૪
[illegible]મે·મકીનાંનીએ·શ્રી·મોબાજની
[illegible]·કારીશ·મધે·એ·બાબત·છાપી
[illegible]મે·શરવે·કીમાંનો·રેવાશી·વાં
[illegible]કલેમાંણજી·માંડન·મોદીની·પા
[illegible]ણ·મરી·આવરલે·કુદરીક·ગીરવી
[illegible]કા· 3000 મુદલ·વાશતે·એ·
[illegible]ત·ગીરની·મત·તારીખ 3 જાંની
[illegible]·શંને ૧૮૧૪ નુજે·ને·અ·રજીસ્ટર
[illegible]તથા·વેઆજ·લેકુમકે *

તા· ૨૦ મી·શપતેમબર ૧૮૧૬

DVERTISEMENT.

ESSRS. POPE & CO. have received per Ship Orpheus, a few [illegible]es of Arded Veraf Namah, one of the [illegible]d works, and most useful to the [illegible]es and others in India. Enquire at [illegible]ffice of Messrs. POPE & Co. of Hor[illegible]EE DHANJEE PATELL. The price [illegible] Rupees each.

Bombay, 21st September 1816.

જા હે ર · ખ બ ર

ખબર·કીમાંથી·આપીએચજે
[illegible]ી·પોપની·કુમપની·વાલા·કુપર·વાં
[illegible]કાંણ·એક·નામે·અરકીકુર·શ્રી·વેલાએત
[illegible]થી·આવીકુછે·એમો·થોરીએક·કીતાબ·
[illegible]નામે·અરદા·વીરાજ·એ·ઘણી·કુપર·વેચ
[illegible]વાને·વાશતે·આવેલીછે·એ·કીતાબ·પા
[illegible]રશી·લોકોને·તથા·બીજા·લોકોને·ગની
[illegible]કામનીછે·એ·પારશી·કોરમજજી·ધનજી
[illegible]પતેલને·પોપની·કારીશમાં·પુછેઆથી·
[illegible]મલશે·એનો·ભાવ·પરત·કુપીઆ ૮ લેખે

તા· ૨૧ મી·શપતેમબર ૧૮૧૬

TO BE SOLD
THE
Encyclopædia Britannica,
FIFTH EDITION
IN 20 VOLUMES QUARTO,
Elegantly bound in Calf and Lettered,
QUITE NEW.
ENQUIRE AT THE
COURIER OFFICE.
Bombay 20th September 1816.

TO BE SOLD
AN ELEGANT
NEW PATENT
DOUBLE MOVEMENT
HARP,
BY ERARD,
Price, Rupees 1200.
ENQUIRE AT THE
COURIER OFFICE.
Bombay 20th September 1816.

TO BE SOLD,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT the Residence of the late Mr. HUNGERFORD, near Ramp[art] Row on Thursday the 26th Instant an[d] days.

A variety of handsome furnitu[re] consisting, Tables, Chairs, Couches, [Sid]eboard Silver Ware, Cut and Pla[te] Glas Queens and China Wares, Lus[tres] Cloths, Carpets, Bengal Mat[s] and Books, also a Chariot, H[arn]esses, Barouchette &c. &c.

Bombay, 20th Sept[ember]

TO BE LET
THE House at Mazagon belo[nging] Doctor STEUART, with t[he] Outhouses and such part of the [Gar]den as may be desired.

The Premises may be entered [im]mediately.

Further particulars will be mad[e] on application to Eduljee Curset[jee]

Bombay, 13th Septemb[er]

ADVERTISEME[NT]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVE[N]

THAT the Copartnership s[ub]sisting between SORABJEE MO[NE]JEE & MERWANJEE PALL[ON]JEE in a Shop opposite the Portugues[e] within the Town Walls carried o[n] under the name and firm of HORMUZJE[E] MERWANJEE has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

They therefore beg leave most respectfully to solicit the attention of Ge[n]tlemen or other person indebted to the [said] concern to favor them with the am[ount of] their respective debts; and person[s] having claims on the said firm are re[quested] to call on them for their respective [pay]ment within 21 days from this date; after [which] no claims will be admitted

Bombay, 14th September

જાહેર ખબર . . .

ખબર દીધાથી આપીએ[છીએ]
પારશી શેરાબજી માણેકજી તથા
વાંનજી પાલણજી એ લોકોનુ કુટું[બ]
ટમો ૫રંગીનાં દેવલની શાંતિ કરતુ
કુટાંન ફોરમજી તથા મેરવાંનજીને નાં
મે ચાલતુ કરતુ તે આજને દીને એ લો
કોએ પોતે રાજી રજાવંનદી થી એ લાગ
છુતો પાડેઆછે *
એ ઘણીઆ એ વાશતે લોકોને તથા
જાતલીમેનોની પાશે અરજ કરીને માંગે
ચજે જેકોઇ એ કુટાંન ખાતાનુ દેવુ કરે
શેતો તે ઘણીઆ એ લોકોને મેરબાંની
કરીને પોતાનુ દેવુ આપે શકી જેકોઇ

THE
COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1816.

We have delayed till a late hour the committing our paper to the press, in the hopes of receiving our Bengal papers, but only the Hurkara of the 24th August, has reached us in the course of last week.

On Tuesday morning the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Mrs. Middleton embarked on board the Honorable Company's Cruizer Aurora for Calcutta under salutes from the Fort and vessel of 15 guns. His Lordship was attended to the new Pier head by the Superintendant of Marine, the general and garrison staffs and by the resident clergy—Archdeacon Barnes accompanies him to Calcutta.

In expressing our regret at his Lordship's departure we only echo the general feelings of the settlement. The absence of such a character is a real loss to society. The mild urbanity of his manners, his cheerful observance of the social charities and the minor courtesies of life, the extent and variety of his acquirements, and his cultivated taste, have justly rendered Dr. Middleton an object of esteem and affection in private life. The sincere warmth, the devout earnestness, and the persuasive eloquence with which he sought to impress on the minds and hearts of his audience, the unrivaled excellence and paramount importance of the religion of Christ, have endeared him to all as a pastoral teacher. At a time when the feelings of our fellow countrymen at home are enthusiastically turned towards the extension of Christianity to the Gentiles of every land, and are confidently assured of its practicability, it must be hailed as a fortunate omen, as well for the peace of the Eastern world as for the interests of Christianity, that the discernment of our rulers should have selected for the Episcopal office in India, a person so happily endowed as Dr. Middleton. In him the converted native will find nothing to [re]pel from the intolerance or empiricism of bigotry. Whilst, in his enlightened [ad]miration, the reasonable Christian will find much to hope. From the example of his [Lo]rdship, from the influence of his example [on] the European part of the community, [and] from his truly Christian zeal tempered [with] knowlege, benevolence and discre[tion] every practicable good, which a spirit [of] perversion is capable of effecting in [the] present day, may be expected, with[out] incurring, at the same time, the risk [of] those evils, which are to be apprehend[ed] from it, in these regions of inveterate [and] rotted idolatry.

His Lordship has licensed the Revd. [Mr.] Rawlins, A. B. to the Chaplaincy [of] Surat and the Revd. Thomas Robinson [to] officiate to the subsidiary Force [at] Poona.

His Lordship was also pleased to ap[point] the Revd. John Sandwith to the office of [Archd]eacon, to the Archdeaconry of Bom[bay] which had become vacant by the de[cease] of the late Mr. Hungerford.

Since our last week's publication, there [has] been no arrival in India from Great [Britain] bringing intelligence down to a [later] period than what has already been, in [part] communicated to our readers. [The] Hon'ble Company's ship Astell [has] arrived at Ceylon on her way [hither], which left England the 16th May [last]. Extracts which have been pub[lished] in the Madras Papers from the [Eng]lish Journals received by her reach [to] the 11th May, the only article [they] contain, which we have not [before] noticed, is an account of some [very] extensive fires in different parts of [the] country of Suffolk, which are sup[posed] to have been caused by incendiaries. We regret to state that the mischief to individuals is of considerable extent. Farming and brewing stock and utensils have been the principal objects of attack. It is supposed, that the reduction in the price of labor, which is taking place generally throughout the United Kingdom, together with a great deal of ill will produced among the lower orders by the introduction of an improved plough and thrashing Machine, has prompted some few misguided and ignorant individuals, to acts of so atrocious, and with respect to the attainment of any good object to themselves, of so useless and so wanton, a nature.

We have given in another part of our paper, the General Orders of the Duke of York of the 10th May, conveying a very severe censure on Sir Rob. Wilson and Captain Hutchinson, for their conduct in the affair of Lavalette, we are indebted for it to the Gazette of Wednesday [last] on the same authority we have to note that the attention of the House of Peers has been again called to the employment of the Military as preservers of the peace in the metropolis. The Earl of Essex stated that he had been prevented passing through Pall Mall, the Lord Mayor and corporation of London having gone up with an address to the Queen, which was the occasion of calling out the Military, and that on his asking where the Peace Officers were, he was told there were none. It was contended by the Noble Lord, the Earls Fitzwilliam, Stanhope, Marquis of Lansdown, Duke of Sussex, that the employment of military [on] unnecessary occasions [of] Lord [Sid]mouth stituting [the] ject is [to] , the civil power [be] yed first and that [the] d only be called out in case the civil power be insufficient; but on occasions of pomp and parade, the civil power was certainly not in attendance: That the practice was of early date, tho' it had perhaps encreased of late, and that he should take measures to apply the remedy. It is but justice to state that the Noble Lords, who complained of the *employment* of the military on these occasions, stated that against the men, there was no cause of complaint whatever, but on the contrary, that, generally speaking, their conduct was as civil and proper at home, as it was praiseworthy abroad.

On Monday last, a royal salute was fired, in honor of the birth of a Son to His Highness the Peishwa.

Statement of the Observations on the Weather, made at the Rooms of the Literary Society, for the Month of August 181[6]

THERMOMETER BARO[METER]

1816.	date	10 A. M.	1 P. M.	4 P. M.	10 A. M
August		*Degs.*	*Degs.*	*Degs.*	*Inch d*
	1	77	77½	79	29—8
	2	77½	77	77½	29—7
	3	78	78½	77	29—7
Sunday	4				
	5	78	77	77	29—7
	6	76½	76	77	29—8
	7	77	77	77	29—7
	8	77	77	76½	29—7
	9	76	78½	76½	29—7
	10	78	78	77	29—7
Sunday	11				
	12	77	76½	78½	29—8
	13	78	77	77	29—8
	14	77½	79	78	29—8
	15	77	76½	78	29—8
	16	77½	78	78½	29—8
	17	77½	77½	79½	29—8
Sunday	18				
	19	77½	76½	76½	29—8
	20	78	79½	80	29—7
	21	78½	80	81	29—8
	22	79½	80½	81	29—8
	23	78	79½	79½	29—8
	24	78	79	78	29—8
Sunday	25				
	26	77½	78½	78½	29—8
	27	78	80	81	29—8
	28	79½	80½	81	29—9
	29	79	80½	81½	29—9
	30	79	81	81½	29—94	29—93
	31	78	80	81½	29—99	29—95

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. H. Bond, 17th Dragoons; Assist. Surgeon Edward Melward, 2d 6th. Lieut. R. M. Grindlay, S. A. Comy. Genl.
DEPARTURES.—Major J. A. Wilson E. Regt. Lieut. J. Johnson Artillery.
Captain A. Campbell ditto.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE,
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—15th September, Ship Isabella, Captain J. L. Scarvel, from Calcutta.
SAILED.]—14th September Brig Ahamoody, Capt. Wm. Philipps, to Calcutta.
Ditto 15th Ditto H. C. Cruizer Sylph, Lieut. B. Dominicitte to the Fort Victoria and Malvan.

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on 08 April, 2017

Ditto 17th Ditto H. C. Cruizer Aurora, Lieutenant James Watkin, to Bengal.

Ditto 19th Ditto Ship Currimbux, Capt. W. G. Capon, to Calcutta.

Ditto 20th do. Ship Providence, Capt. W. Green, for London.

PASSENGERS ON BOARD THE SHIP PROVIDENCE.

Mrs. E. Lukin.

Miss Sophia Wrangham.

Captain A. Campbell, of the Battalion of Artillery.

Captain Graham, 1st Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant J. Cooke, of the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry.

Surgeon R. B. Perrin.

BOMBAY.

Births.]—At Mahim, on the 19th of July, the Lady of Captain A. G. Wellington, Commander of the Ship Kuzoo Via was safely delivered of a daughter.

On the 11th, at Colabah, the Lady of John Robert Reid Esq. of a daughter.

Marriage.—At Surat, on the 10th instant, by the Reverend Thomas Carr, John Romer, Esquire, Judge and Magistrate of that district, to Miss Anderson, sister of George William Anderson Esquire, Assistant Judge of the same place.

Deaths.—On the 11th instant, at the age of 72 years, Luxmon Wittojee, a Purvoe. He was for a long time in the confidential employ of J. Griffith Esq. late chief of Surat and Governor of Bombay. By his zealous and honest exertions he acquired considerable wealth, and his good conduct gained him the highest esteem and respect of his cast, who together with his numerous relations deplore his loss exceedingly.

At Bykullah, on the 19th instant, Major James Lighton, of the Honorable Company's Battalion of Artillery and Commissary of Stores at this Presidency.

Madras Intelligence.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

SEPTEMBER 5,

Mr. John Vaughan, Register of the Zillah Court at Guntoor.

Mr. J. Daizell, Register of the Zillah Court at Bellary.

AUGUST 27, 1816.

Letters from St. Helena mention, that Napoleon evinced great joy when he was informed of the escape of Lavalette, and that he greatly lamented the death of Labedoyere; whilst he manifested no particular concern when he heard of the fate of Murat and Marshal Ney.

Mad. Cour.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1816.

We are extremely happy to hear that the Honorable Company's Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, Captain Craig, which sailed from these Roads on the 2d May last, had rounded the Cape and had reached St. Helena, all well, after a very expeditious run. Letters have been received from Passengers on board off St. Helena, dated the 18th of June. She was to continue her voyage immediately.

Mad. Cour.

Shipping Arrivals.—Aug. 29, Ship Prince of Orange, Captain S. Silk, from Colombo—do. Brig Mauritius Packet, Captain C. Curral, from Mauritius and Pondicherry.

Departures.—Aug. 28, Ship Moira, Captain E. C. Kemp for Calcutta—29, Brig Zephyr, R. B. Pavin, for Pondicherry and Isle of France,—do. Brig Ann, Captain H. Pandegrass, for Colombo,—Sept. 1, Ship Ennore Transit, Captain J. Greig, for Masulipatam, Vizagapatam, Coringa, and Calcutta,—do. Cutter Girtruyda, Captain E. Daviot, for Colombo—do. Ship Reliance, Captain M. Pike for Trincomalie,—do H. M. Ship Magicienne, Captain J. B. Purvis, for Trincomalie.

Accounts have reached the Presidency of the arrival of the Honorable Company's Ship Astell, at Ceylon from England; having sailed the 16th of May; and brought regular Packets. We understand the Letters for Madras are so numerous, that eight or ten days will be required for the despatch of the whole from Colombo.

Arrivals at the Presidency.—Captain P. Lawlese, M. E. Regt.—Captain J. Ogilvie, 1st Bat. 17th N. Regt.—Lieut. T. H. Winbolt, 2d Bat. 5th Nat. Regt.—Lieut. C. H. Gibb, 1st Bat. 12th Native Regt.—Lieut. J. Gibbings, 18th Nat. Regt.

Departures.—Captain and Brevet Major J. Nixon, Artillery,—Cornet E. J. Bannerman, to join his Corps,—Ensign C. Evans, 12th Nat. Regt. to join his Corps.

MADRAS.

Births.—At Calicut, on the 21st August, the Lady of the late W. D. Greaves, Esq. of the Medical Service of a Daughter.

At the Presidency; on the 29th instant, the Lady of Richard Clarke, Esq. of a Son.

At Royaporam, on the 4th instant, the relict of the late Captain Edward Malton, of the 18th Regt. of N. I. of a Daughter.

Death.—On the 28th instant, Lieutenant G. M. Ellis, of His Majesty's 84th Regiment of Foot.

Calcutta Intelligence.

AUGUST 21, 1816.

We have received an American paper of the 6th of May, containing an act of Congress, regulating the amount of duties to be levied on foreign goods imported into that country. We lay before our readers an account of such of its enactments, as especially regard the manufactures and produce of this country.

A duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem on all descriptions of cotton and woolen manufactures, excepting blankets, woollen rugs, and worsted or stuffgoods, shall be levied, after the 30th of June 1816, to continue during the space of three years, at the expiration of which the duty to be reduced to 20 per cent. ad valorem: and all cotton cloths, (excepting nankeens imported directly from China,) the original cost of which shall be less than 25 cents per square yard shall be deemed to have cost that sum, and charged with duty accordingly; with the usual addition of *twenty* per cent. if imported from the Cape of Good Hope or from places beyond it; and only *ten* per cent. if imported from any other place. And in all other cases where an ad valorem duty shall be charged, it is to be calculated on the net cost of the article at the place whence imported, (exclusive of packages, commissions and all other charges,) with the addition of *twenty* per cent. provided these articles are imported from the Cape of Good Hope or places beyond it.

Cotton piece goods, imported in vessels of the United States, that sailed previous to the passing of this Act, and shall arrive in any port of the United States, between 30th of June 1816, and the 1st of June 1817, to be admitted to entry, subject only to a duty of 33⅓ per cent. on the prime cost, which shall not have exceeded 25 cents. per square yard; and the usual addition of *twenty* per cent. on that cost.

The duties on the following articles specific—on Almonds, 3 cents per pound; on Chinese Cassia, 6 cents; on Cinnamon, 25 cents; on Cloves, 25 cents; on Coffee, 3 cents; on Cocoa, 2 cents; on Nutmegs, 60 cents; on Pepper, 8 cents; on Pimento, 6 cents; on Indigo 15 cents; on Loaf Sugar, clayed or powdered, 4 cents; on Brown Sugar, 3 cents; Sugar Candy, 12 cents.

The undermentioned articles duty free—Tin in pigs or bars—Bazil wood, Brazil or Red wood, Cam wood. Fustic, Logwood, Nicaragua, and other Dye-woods, Zinc, Tenague, and Spelter.

Salt petre pays a duty of 7½ per cent. ad valorem, and also Pearls and all sorts of precious Stones. Cotton Wool. 15 per cent. ad valorem with the usual addition of 5 per cent. if imported from India.

[*Asiatic Mirror.*

AUGUST 22, 1816.

An article of March 16th, from Paris, says, that Count Lavalette had just arrived from the brig Eugene of Havre.

Letters of the 3d of August from Mandoo have reached town. The Residency had removed from Indore to the capital, and received every mark of respect and attention from the Nypal Rajah.

We have letters of the 7th inst. from Muttra and Agra. They represent the divisions of the army in that neighbourhood still in a state of inaction, but preparing to take the field on the shortest notice. Major General Sir David Ochterlony, had not left Kurnaul; and Major General Marshall, remained in command at Muttra. The rains had set in, in that quarter with unusual severity.

[*Cal. Gazette.*

AUGUST 24.

The Right Honorable the Earl of Moira received a visit from His Highness the Nawab Delawer Jung Bahader, (who resides at Chinsurah) accompanied by his son, the Nawab Doulut Jung, and his grandson, the late Nawab Moshir Jung's son, on Tuesday last. On His Highness's arrival at the north area of the Government House, he was saluted by the guard, and was received at the grand Stair, by Mr. Malony, Persian Secretary, and three Aides de Camp, by whom he was conducted into the presence of the Right Honarable the Governor General, who advanced some paces to embrace him and his sons; after which His Lordship ordered them seats near himself. His Lordship now made some complimentary observations suitable to the occasion, with which his Highness was greatly delighted. In due time the presents appeared, on which occasion, His Highness was honoured with the Khilaut, along with a rich Turban, Jewels, and a Necklace ornamented with diamonds and pearls. The suitable appurtenances of the Elephant, Sword, Target, and palkee, were equally beautiful. A Khilaut with Turband and Jewels were also conferred on his Son; and the Grandson was presented with a handsome ornament for his Turband. The Nawaub highly gratified with his reception, requested now leave to depart, which after the ceremony of the Ottur and Paun, was granted; when he was conducted to his Palkee, by Mr. Molony and several Aides de-Camp.

Yesterday's report mentions the arrival of the *Bombay Merchant*, J. Grant, from the Mauritius, 20th July, and Madras 14th August: Passenger J. Griefson, Esq. R. N. the *Pembroke* and *Jessie* arrived off Town on Thursday—H. M.'s brig *Bacchus*, H. C.'s ships *Java*, *Warren Hastings* and *Barosa* were at the new Anchorage—H. M. Frigate *Iphigenia* at Saugor and *St. Antonio* and *Albion* at Diamond Harbar.

The following vessels have put to sea:—*Sea Flower*, *British Army*, *Hindu*, *Admiral Drury*, *Triton*, *Egfrid*, and *William Petrie*.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

Sir ROBT. WILSON *and Capt.* HUTCHINSON

The following is the determination of the Prince Regent respecting Sir Robert Wilson and Captain Hutchinson—And whilst the whole country acknowledges the mildness of His Royal Highness, the parties themselves must add, to that feeling of contrition which we hope they have, a deep sense of gratitude for the moderation displayed by the Prince Regent—unexpected moderation, it must be to Sir Robert Wilson, who in the following paragraph of his letter to Lord Grey, published in the Act of Accusation, contemplated a more serious mark of his Sovereign's displeasure: "He does not dissemble the unpleasant consequences of his entanglement; he was not ambitious to [illegible] or to incite his Commission;—[illegible] on both points."

GENERAL ORDERS.

Horse Guards, May 10, 1816.

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent having been pleased to order a Board of General Officers to assemble, and to report their opinion upon the conduct of Major General Sir Robert Wilson and Captain J. H. Hutchinson, of the 1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, with respect to their having quitted their respective stations, and absented themselves from military duty, without leave, or authority from their Commanding Officer;

"The proceedings having been terminated, the Commander in Chief has received the Prince Regent's Commands to declare his Royal Highness's sentiments on the transaction which have led to the trial and conviction of

"Major General Sir R. Wilson and Captain Hutchinson.

"His Royal Highness considers a decided and serious breach of military duty, more especially in a country in amity with his Majesty, where the regiment, with which he was serving in the course of his military duty, formed part of an army, which had been placed by the Allied Sovereigns under the command of the Duke of Wellington, under circumstances, which made it peculiarly incumbent upon every Officer of that Army to abstain from any conduct, which might obstruct the execution of the laws.

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent being unwilling to visit these Officers with the full weight of his displeasure, which the complexion of their offence might have warranted, and also taking into consideration the degree of punishment to which they have subjected themselves, by violating the laws of the country in which this transaction took place, has signified to the Commander in Chief these his sentiments, that they should be published to the Army at large, in order to record in the most public manner the strong sense which his Royal Highness entertains of the flagrant misconduct of these Officers, and of the danger which would accrue to the reputation and discipline of the British Army, if such an offence were to pass without a decided expression of his Royal Highness's most severe reprehension.

"By order of his Royal Highness,

"The Commander in Chief.

[*The Courier*,—*May* 14.

[*Bombay Gazette*,—*Sept.* 18.

Sir R. Wilson's brother has addressed a letter to the Editor of *The Courier*, of which the following is a copy:—

St. John's, Arundel, Sussex, April 25, 1816.

Sir,—In your newspaper of this day I read the following sentence:—"There is one passage in a letter to Sir R. Wilson which we should be glad to find has been unfaithfully extracted." The passage in question I should scarce recognise, but for the final act of accusation, by which I learn that it forms a part of my letter. Although I cannot see any reason why the opinions contained in my private correspondence should be a matter of interest, or complaint, either to the public, yourself, or the French Government, I readily avail myself of the opportunity now afforded me, to declare that the diabolical recommendation imputed to me is as false as it is absurd. The absurdity alone of "recommending the insinuation of a prevention, real or imaginary, against the Protestants," to a person in France, for the express purpose of exciting the passions of the people of England, could not but incline any common reader to detect the gross imposition upon public credulity in France. I may also add, that the succeeding extracts are in the material points most flagitious contemptible misrepresentations, of which the folly is scarcely less remarkable than the wickedness. I [illegible] or, however, bring myself to obtrude any further observation on a subject of such little consequence than in observing, that the French Authorities do not confine themselves to wanton misconception of the sense alone, but they amplify, diminish, and dislocate words and sentences, according to the purposes they have in view.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

EDWARD LUMLEY WILSON.

APRIL 14.

A steam boat has lately crossed the English Channel, and ascended the Seine to Paris. The active imagination of the French sees in this circumstance a fruitful germ of important consequences; and they already speak of plans for rendering Paris a great commercial depot. The steam-boat, though opposed by the united force of the wind and stream, made is way in the space of little more than sixty hours.

MAY 3.

A discovery, very interesting to the Scottish antiquary, has taken place in the Abbey of Dunfermline; viz. the finding the tomb of William, the 93d King of Scotland, surnamed the Lion. His remains were discovered under a beautiful blue marble flag, on which was carved the effigy of the King, with the Lion under him; and, from the size of the thigh bones, it is supposed his Majesty must have been six feet and upwards in stature. When the bones were discovered, they produced a feeling of awe and sacred regard among the bye-standers. The bones were not so much mouldered as might have been expected, having been 602 years. William died at Sterling, and was buried in the Abbey in 1214, in the 74th year of his age, and 49th of his reign.

Among the recent Gazette appointments is that of Sergeant Ewart to an ensigncy in the third royal regiment of foot, in consideration of the bravery he displayed on the 18th June. In the afternoon of that eventful day, the 92d regiment, reduced to 200, charged a column of the enemy, from 2000 to 3000 strong; they broke into the centre of the column, and the moment they pierced it, the Greys dashed in to their support, when the gallant corps cheered and huzzaed "Scotland for ever!" The enemy to a man were cut down by the sword, or taken prisoners. The Greys also charged the second line, which amounted to nearly 5,000 men, it was in the first that Sergeant Ewart captured the French eagle; the affair is thus modestly detailed by himself: "I had a hard contest for it, the officer who carried it thrust for my groin. I parried it off and cut him through the head; after which I was attacked by one of the lancers, who threw his lance at me, but missed the mark, by my throwing it with my sword by my right side, then I cut him from the chin upwards, which went through his teeth. Next, I was attacked by a foot soldier, who, after firing, charged me with his bayonet, but I parried it off, and cut him through the head—so that finished the contest for the eagle.

PARIS.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Sitting of April 8.

The President, M. Laine.—The order of the day is for the continuance of the discussion on the Customs.

M. de Vellele.—President, Organ of the Commission named upon the proposed Law relative to the provisional mode of Elections, I demand permission to make the Report.

The President.—No notice has been given to me, at noon, I was asked from the Ministers if the report would take place? I replied no. It is in the order of our proceedings that I should be informed in time of what is to take place in the Sittings, since it is my duty to publish the order of the day. Hence, I most formally oppose the reading of the report. However, to prove my impartiality, I will consult the Chamber.

M. de Villele in the Tribune.—On Saturday I informed the President that the report might be made to-day.

The President rose to reply.

M. Forbin des Issarts.—The President was informed.

M. Laine.—What Sir, do you give me the lie?

M. de Villele.—This is the fact:—On Saturday I stated to the President that the report might be made on Monday. I am certain he replied that he would oppose with all his might the discussion upon the report taking place before the Budget was terminated. —(*Great agitation in the assembly.*)

After this explanation of the fact, there remains only a question of regulation for the Chamber to decide upon. Your Commission could not officially inform the President till now; and if it be the rule that the President should be informed 24 hours before hand, there is no doubt that your Commission has not followed it, because it could not decide upon its report before half past twelve, and consequently could not announce the reading of it to the President till this very moment. Hence he has the right to oppose it; but if there be no regulation on this head, I do not see now the President can refuse me leave to make the report.

A great number of voices.—No, no!—the report, the report!

M. Laine.—M. de Villele is mistaken, or my memory must be very treacherous. I had no conversation with him, expect on Friday, on the subject of a proposition which he wished to make, and which he withdrew, when the plan of the minister was presented. I told him then that the Chamber would never permit the discussion of the budget to be interrupted, nor to hear the report upon the elections, but to discuss it. Yesterday, when I saw in the papers that the report of the Commission was to be made today, I thought there must be some mistake, for I had not received the least notice. If I had been informed of it, should I have told the Ministers the Report would not be made? If I had been informed only a few minutes before the Sitting, I should have made it the order of the day. But this, after I pronounced a different order of the day, when the discussion was opened on the Budget, that M. de Villele interposes. Suppose the regulation had not imposed any obligation on him, still there is some respect due, I do not say to the individual, but to the President, and to the Chamber itself.

M. Forbin des Issarts ascended the tribune without demanding leave to speak, and in spite of the opposition of the President, who rang his bell. It must be the rule to inform the President, but not M. Laine, been informed at the commencement of the discussion. He has himself told us that [illegible] (*Murmurs.*) Where is the order that requires the President to be informed of it beforehand? M. de Villele has informed the President; you have just heard it, whether officially or not, is of no importance; consequently I have been defended neither in respect to the dignity of the Chamber nor of the President. The Law upon the Elections is interesting enough not to defer the discussion longer. The report is ready; he must be heard. His report has been announced, and whatever M. Laine may say, he knows it very well.—(*Violent murmurs interrupt the speaker.*)

The President.—M. Forbin des Issarts, I call you to order.

[The Chamber is in the most violent agitation—*Order, order.—No, no—Hear, hear*—A great number of voices encourage M. Forbin Issarts to go on.]

M. Forbin des Issarts.—I will reply to a part of the Chamber that calls me to order.

M. Laine.—It is not the Chamber that call you to order—[illegible].

M. Forbin des Issarts.—You have no right—(*The tumult increases.*)—You were informed by the papers—The Speaker endeavoured in vain to make himself heard—his voice was drowned by cries of *order, order*!—at length order was restored.

M. Forbin des Issarts.—The President tells you himself that he was informed by the papers.

The President.—I said that I had seen it announced in some papers, and I added, that that could be no rule of conduct to me.

M. Forbin des Issarts repeated that the President had been informed, and quitted the Tribune, demanding that the report should be made forthwith, and that it was indispensably necessary to proceed upon the Law of Elections as soon as possible.

M. de Donville.—It is certain that M. de Villele told the Commission that the President would not suffer the report to be read without difficulty; however, this difficulty can only be the effect of a misunderstanding on one side. The Commission has occupied itself with the greatest zeal in the examination of the project presented on Friday; it had even on Saturday decided upon the result. M. de Villele, notwithstanding the bad state of his health, wished to take upon himself the making the report on Monday. However, as in completing a work of so much importance, it was impossible to fix beforehand a precise hour within so short a space of time, and it was impossible for your Committee to inform the President before the sitting had commenced while we were still assembled. Your Commission is therefore only now enabled to inform the President, which it does by requesting to be heard through the medium of its Reporter. It appears to me that the Committee has complied with all the regulations. The only question, therefore, is whether it shall be heard; for my self, as a Member of the Committee, I support the motion of M. de Villele.

The President (M. Laine).—The right of the President to recal to order a Member who has deviated from it, is disputed. That right is, however, given him by the first Article. (Here M. Laine read the article.) I think I ought to exercise it on this occasion, for, in my opinion, M. Forbin des Issarts has greatly deviated from order.

M. Forbin des Issarts rose to interrupt the President.

M. Laine.—Allow me to proceed, Sir, and do not interrupt me. When I called you to order, and you paid no attention to that call, I allowed you to speak as much as you pleased. Neither M. de Villele, nor any other person informed me previously to the sitting. All I can say is, that on Saturday or Sunday, M. Corbiere stated to me that he would be ready on Monday to make his report on the difficulties of the Budget, which had been referred to the Committee. I am of opinion, that to terminate the Budgets is a more urgent object for us, and for France, than to commence a discussion on the Election Law. What bussiness can be more pressing than the Budget? I do not here speak of the regulations and forms which have, with regard to the Chamber, been violated in the person of the President; but I think that, consistently with its orders and its dignity, it cannot consent that the Report on the Election Law should be made today. It may be inserted in the order of the day for to-morrow, to be proceeded on after the discussion on the Budget.

The President put the question, whether M. de Villele should be heard. The result appeared at first doubtful, but on a second trial the Chamber decided in the affirmative by a very small majority.

M. de Nillele ascended the Tribune.

M. Laine.—The state of my health does not permit me at this moment to continue the Presidency. I beg that M. de Bouville, one of the Vice Presidents, will be so good as to take the Chair in my stead.

A great agitation was manifested.

M. Laine left the Chair, and proceeded out of the Chamber.

M. de Bouville then took the chair.

M. de Villele again appeared at the tribune.

M. de la Marre wished to be permitted to speak.

M. de Bouville observed, that the reporter had presented himself in order to be heard.

M. de la Marre strongly insisted on addressing the Chamber, but the right of speaking was retained by the reporter.

M. de Villele then proceeded to read his Report.—He said, the result of our long deliberation has had little success in the Chamber of Peers. A hasty view has sufficed for that assembly to regard as worthy of reprobation a labour which had been with us the object of the longest discussions of the session. In speaking of the motives which induced the Chamber of Deputies to adopt the amendments presented, he regarded the principle of these amendments as founded in the regulations of representative Government, in the importance, which the right of voting taxes gives to the Chamber of Deputies, and in the terms of the ordinances issued by the King. He complained vehemently that the law had not been considered in its details by the House of Peers, but had been rejected on the view of it, as a whole. He had seen with surprise the Minister, who, by the royal ordinance, was charged with defending and supporting it in the discussion, vote for its rejection as a Peer. The plan amended by your Committee regulates all the innovations in the ordinances of 13th and 21st of July, while it at the same time reserves for the discussion of a definitive law on the elections all important questions on that subject, and decides nothing finally.

After other observations in support of the amendments made by the Committee, he contended that the election law ought, in the terms of the charter, to have passed during the session, and terminated his speech in the following words:—

"We are placed in such a situation, that whatever resolution be adopted, the provisions of the Charter cannot be executed. The interests of the King and the country ought to guide your determination; but it is consistent with these interests that a law, which like that on law of elections must have so decisive an influence on the stability of the Representative Government, should be adjourned in order to its enactment being confided to other Deputies than those whom the King summoned, and the Departments elected for that special purpose.

"No, Gentlemen; the task imposed on the Chamber of Deputies for 1815 has been sufficiently painful; that which is preparing for 1816 will bring with it sufficient difficulties to induce you, confident in your conscience and the fulfilment of your duties, to give to the Project that amendment which each of us in regard to his own interest would efface, were he less devoted to his King and country."

The Law Project should be thus conceived:

Art. 1. The Ordinances of the 13th and 21st of July have provisionally the force of law in all their dispositions.

2. The Electoral Colleges, such as they have been convoked in pursuance of the said Ordinances, shall be maintained without fresh additions, until a difinitive Election Law to be prepared in the Session of 816, shall be enacted. They cannot be summoned for any other Elections except such as may be rendered necessary by a dissolution of the Chamber in virtue of Article 50 of the Charter.

Numerous cries of *Supported, supported.*

A great number of Members from both sides proceeded to the Bureau to inscribe their names.

The printing of the Report was loudly called for.

M. Feuillant—I move the printing to the number of six copies for each Member.

Cries of *Yes, six Copies—Supported.*

The motion was put to the vote, and adopted.

Several Members then proposed that a day should be fixed for the discussion.

M. de Serres—I wish to speak.

A number of Members—*No, no!* Others, on Wednesday, after the Budget.

Cries of Wednesday continued to be repeated.

M. de Serres observed, that two Sessions had passed without any election law, but none could be passed without a Budget. He thought the latter subject, as the most important, ought to have the preference.

M. Castle Brijac agreed that the most important subject ought to be entered on first, but did not consider the Budget more urgent than the Elections-(*Murmurs.*—I move that the debate be fixed for Wednesday.

A great number of Members—(*supported*)

M. de Bouville was about to put this motion to the vote, but was interrupted by M. Duvergier d'Hauranne and other Members endeavouring to speak.

M. Hyde de Nouvelle called for the previous question.

M. Corbiere.—When the Chamber has heard a report, it is indispensable that a day should be fixed for opening the discuscusion. But in the present case, we ought to consider as the ground of our determination, the conduct of the Ministry. On Friday as soon as the Minister of the interior took his seat on the Ministerial Bench, M. Laine eagerly interrupted the discussion of the Budget to ask whether he had any communication to make. The Minister presented the Project on the Elections, and he had therefore thought proper to disturb the discussion of the Budget. It is for us to adopt an analagous proceeding. I therefore move that the debate on M. Villelo's report commence on Wednesday.

M. Pasquier.—A Royal proposition was made during the debate on the Budget; but the same circumstance ha occured in the course of all the long discussions, which have occupied the Chambers; and the consideration of these incidental subjects has always been postponed until the conclussion of the existing deliberation. (*Here violent murmurs interrupted the Hon. Member.*) He proceeded—What I say is by no means so extraordinary; but if my reply to what the former speaker has said is not worth much, his argument is worth as little.

The Chamber decided, that the debate on the election should take place on Wednesday next.

PARIS, APRIL 9.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

The sitting commenced at one o'clock, Mr. Laine in the chairs.

The president—I have to communicate to the Chamber, a letter from the Duke of Richelieu, President of the Council of of Ministers.—

PARIS, APRIL 8.

"Mr. President—I have reported to the King your intention of resigning the office of President of the Chamber of Deputies. His Majesty has directed me to request of you, and, if necessary, to order you on his part, to continue to preside over the Chamber, at least until the discussion on the budget be terminated. I hope, therefore, that you will not refuse to comply with the wish of the King.

"Accept, Mr. President, the assurance of my high consideration.

(signed) RICHELIEU."

The President—This letter explains the cause of the President's presence in the chair. The minutes are now about to be read.

A great number of voices—Print, print.

The President.—I beg of the Chamber not to insist upon my putting the question of printing to the vote. The affair is entirely of a personal nature, and the letter will be published. Let the minutes be read.

M. de Kergorlay read the minutes of yesterday's sitting, the drawing up of which was approved.

The last letters from Spain announce an interesting piece of information—the detection of a conspiracy against the life of Ferdinand VII. The city of Madrid, say our correspondent, had been for some time past more than usually resorted to by discharged guerilla officers without pay, who were known not to be well affected to the King and government. From this circumstance alone, government suspected that something was in agitation dangerous to the peace of the city, and set about an inquiry for the means of its detection when it was found that a conspiracy had been formed for the effecting of some great object, but which at the time did not appear. The government, by pursuing their inquires further, ascertained the names of the conspirators and immediately had them arrested. But the matter did not stop there; for many of the persons arrested, had the torture inflicted upon them according to the former custom of Spain, in order to extort from them the object of the conspiracy. From the declaration of some of the sufferers it was ascertained that the conspiracy had in view the exinction, of the present King of Spain; and their Royal Highnesses, his Brothers, &c. Mr Rechart was the first who underwent the torture. He confessed the object on the conspiracy, and implicated many persons of distinction but no one suspected. The torture was next given to Yandiola, who confessed nothing General O'Donoghue was also destined to bear the torments; but from him the tormentors extorted no information beyond what they already knew. General Renovales, who was implicated, heard of the discovery of the conspiracy in time to escape; and the brother of Calatrava was equally fortunate. Many officers of rank, and subalterns, are implicated and have been arrested. A few hours more the conspiracy would have succeeded.

OBSERVER 8 APRIL

FIRST PERMANENT COUNCIL OF WAR.

TRIAL OF GENERAL DROUOT.

Yesterday, the Council having assembled at eleven o'clock, and the prisoner having been brought in, M. Delon, as reporter, read the documents. The first was, a letter from General Drouot to the Minister of War, previous to going with Buonaparte to Elba, and in which he expresses his attachment to the Usurper, but professes great devotion for his country. That clause of the Treaty of Fontainbleu was then read, which declared that all Frenchmen who followed Buonaparte to Elba should lose their quality as French men, if they did not return to France within three year.

The deposition of the witnesses was then read; one Mr. Lacour stated, that having reproached General Drouot at Porto Ferrajo with his unwillingness to follow Buonaparte to France in 1815, Drouot observed—"It is from esteem that I do not go with him; this departure is a great folly; if the Emperor takes my advice, he will not leave his island."

Another witness said that Buonaparte, when walking on the deck of the ship which conveyed him from Porto Ferrajo, observed, pointing to Drouot—"If I had taken the advice of that wise man there, I would not have left Elba, but it was still more dangerous to remain at Porto Ferrajo."

The Duke of Tarentum (Marshall Macdonald) spoke in the highest possible terms of General Drouot. He said, that it was entirely owning to him, after Buonaparte's defeat at Waterioo, that the army of the Loire was so quietly disbanded.

General Drouot rested his defence on the circumstance of his being a subject of Buonaparte, as Sovereigh of Elba, and never having received the pay of a French General during his absence from France.

At half past eight in the evening the Council declared him Not Guilty. Three votes pronounced him not guilty, and four guilty; but by the French laws in military tribunals there must be at least a majority of five to two to convict a prisoner.

APRIL 16.

THE BARBARY POWERS.

In the French Chamber of Peers on the 9th instant, Vitcount Chateaubriand made the following propositions.

"Gentlemen—I shall do myself the honor of submitting to you a project of an address to the King. It is for the purpose of asserting the rights of humanity, and affceing, I trust, the shame of Europe. The Parliament of England, in abolishing the Slave Trade, in blacks, appears to have suggested for our emulation a more splendid triumph. Let us abolish the slavery of the whites.

This sort of slavery has too long existed upon the coasts of Barbary; for, by the peculiar design of Providence, which places the examples of punishment where the fault has been committed, Europe paid to Africa to the sorrows which she brought upon her, and rendered her slaves for slaves. I have seen, Gentlemen, the ruins of Carthage; I have met among these ruins the sufferers of these unhappy Christians, for the deliverance of whom Saint Louis sacrificed his life. The number of these victims increases daily. Before the Revolution, the corsairs of Tripoli, of Tunis, of Algiers, and of Morocco, were restrained by the vigilance of the Order of Malta. Our vessels had the dominions of the Mediterranean, and the flag of Phillippa-Augusta made the Infidels still tremble. Taking advantage of our dissensions they have dared to insult our shores. They have carried off the population of a whole island. Men, women, children, old men, have been plunged all in the horrors of frightful slavery. Is it not for Frenchmen, born to glory and generous enterprise to accomplish at last the work began by their ancestors? It was in France the first Crusade was preached. It is in France that we must raise the standard of the latter, without departing from the character of the times, or employing means foreign from our manners. I know that we have little to fear for ourselves from the Powers of the coast of Africa; but the safer we are, the more nobly we shall act in opposing their injustice. Small commercial interests cannot balance the great interest of humanity. It is time for civilized nations to free themselves from the shameful tributes which they pay to a handful of barbarians.

"Gentlemen, should you adopt my proposition, and it be afterwards lost by foreign circumstances, your voice will at all events have been heard. You will have the honor of having advocated so good a cause. Such is the advantage of these representative Governments, by which the whole truth may be told, every thing useful proposed. They change [illegible] weakening them; they expel [illegible] while they give them a dignity [illegible] are knights-no more, but [illegible] but thus philosophy [illegible] success of my proposition [illegible] in an enlightened age, [illegible] in an age of darkness.

"Please then, Gentlemen, to hear my proposition.

"I move that there be prefixed an address to the King by the Chamber of peers. In the Address of his Majesty shall be humbly requested to order his Minister Foreign Affairs to write to all the Courts of Europe."

The *Gazette de France* states the number of births in Paris in the year 1815, at 22 612, of which 8.90 are natural children, or born out of wedlock, exceeding that of 1814 nearly 1,200; marriages 5,575; divorces 32, exactly the same number as that of 1814; deaths 19 992, of which 416 were in consequence of the small pox In 1814, the deaths amounted to 31,160, among which were those of 3000 women, who died of sudden fright or oppression of the heart.

FRENCH CONTRIBUTIONS.

An account of all sums of money paid, or stipulated to be paid by France, under whatever denomination, to the British Government, or to any of the departments of the British army serving in France, exclusive of the sums paid under the treaties and conventions concluded at Paris on the 20th November last; together with the dates of such payments, and an account of the manner which sums have been applied:—

SUMS ENGAGED TO BE PAID. FRANCS.

For the British proportion of the amount assigned by the French government to the allied armies in lieu of the revenues of districts occupied by them - - - -

For equipments, &c. of that part of the allied forces which served under the Duke of Wellington - - - - (*a*) 13,860,000

Deduct appropriated to foreign troops forming part of the said forces - - - - 6,860,000

FRANCS

(*a*) This sum is part of 15,960,000 francs amount originally assigned: 1,500,000 francs have been reserved by the French government as estimated amount of requisitions for horses, &c.

RECEIVED AND APPLIED.	FRANCS.	Value, sterling, changes 21.
1815.		
10th of October	500,000	
19th	4,500,000	
19th of December	5,000,000	
Received into the military chest, towards the expense of the British army in 1815	10,000,000	416,666
21st of December, in bonds, payable successively in January, Feb. and March 1816. ..... (*a*)	7,000,000	291,666
	FRANCS. 17,000,000	£708,333 6 8

(*a*) Paid out of the above, to the Chevalier de Canova to be applied towards the expense of conveying to Rome the works of art restored to the Pope 292,820

To ditto, to be applied as a contribution of the Prince Regent towards erecting a monument in Rome to the memory of the late Cardinal York 50,000

Francs 252,180

Leaving the total amount received into the military chest, as applicable towards the expense of the British army in 1815 .... 10,000,000 416,666 13 4

1816 ..... 6,747,820 281,158 3 4

Francs 16,747,820 £697,825 16 8

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

CHARGES AGAINST LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30.

Lord Cochrane having moved, that his Charges be entered as read, which was agreed to, then moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee on those Charges. Without evidence, he felt that the House could do nothing, and as he could prove all his Charges, he trusted the House, on his responsibility, would go into the Committee, that he might call witnesses. He was prepared to prove all his charges of partiality, oppression, misrepresentation, and injustice, and he trusted the House would afford him the opportunity.

Sir F. Burdett seconded the motion, that the House resolve itself into a Committee on the Charges.

(*Continued in the Supplement*)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1816.

(Continued from the last Page.)

The Hon. Mr. Law said, whatever might be his own feelings, and strong they were upon the present occasion, they were merged in the importance of the question in a public point of view. The Charges themselves were too contemptible to merit examination, he therefore should take no further notice of them; but he should not be worthy of a seat in that Assembly, in which the Noble Lord had been declared unworthy to sit, if he did not openly declare his firm conviction that the Noble Lord's object was not only to destroy the reputation of the Lord Chief Jussice, but to bring the administration of the law into dissesteem. The charges were wholly unworthy of consideration. The Noble Lord seemed to be unaware of the duties of the Judge which were to collect and collate the evidence, and to explain the law, but the Noble Lord in his wild philosophical notions, regarded infallibility in a Judge, such perfection as existed in the Supreme Judge. In collecting and detailing evidence, without the opportunity of prearranging the remarks that it might be necessary to make, every observation ought not to be too nicely scrutinized; but the Chief Jussice ought at least to have the consideration extended to him that guided the opinions of the actions of other men. But what did the Noble Lord now ask; He demanded that all the usual forms should be disregarded in his instance, because he was a Member of Parliament; that he should have another trial if the subjects could get none; and who was it, that desired a Judge to be dragged to the bar? the culprit, who had been tried and condemned before that Judge. The Noble Lord must fail, the House would not entertain his extravagant motion. The Noble Lord proved nothing, after two years undivided attention to the subject, but he pledged himself on his responsibility to prove something—only let him go into the Committee. His responsibility!—What could be the value of such responsibility, when a Jury of his countrymen had rejected his affirmations strengthened by an oath? Except the House was prepared to protect fraud, and encourage conspiracy, this motion must be individually rejected.

Mr. Ponsonby, the Solicitor General, and the Attorney General, resisted the motion, contending, that the House could not acquiesce in it on such slight grounds; that if they did agree to a committee, it must be on their own responsibility and what was there to justify the taking upon themselves such responsibility.

Sir F. Burdett strongly defended the motion, insisted that the Charges adduced by the Noble Lord would justify the House in agreeing to the Committee, and maintained that the refusing of the new trial would alone sanction inquiry.

Mr. Barham said although he believed the Noble Lord to be innocent, that the charges were such as could not be entertained by the House.

Lord Cochrane having replied, the House divided—For the Motion, *None*.—Against it 89.—Majority against it, 89. Sir F. Burdett and Lord Cochrane, the Tellers, were the only supporters of the motion.

Mr. Ponsonby then moved, that the charges and proceedings be expunged from the Journals.

Lord Castlereagh seconded the motion.

Lord Cochrane said, so long as he hold a seat in the House he should renew his motion every year and on every opportunity.

Motion agreed to, and the Clerk accordingly erased the proceedings —

MAY 2.

TREASURERSHIP OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

Mr. C. W. Wynn rose to call the attention of the House to the late appointment of Sir Thomas Thompson, a Member of the House, to the Office of Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital. It was expressly provided by Act of Parliament, that any Member of the House who received an office of profit or emolument from the Crown, should immediately vacate his seat. In the same Act, it was declared that any military officer serving in the army or navy, receiving a new commission in the army or navy, should not be obliged to vacate his seat. Unless therefore, the House were of opinion that the Treasurership of Greenwich Hospital was a commission in the army or navy, they must decide that Sir Thomas Thompson ought in consequence of his appointment to that office, to vacate his seat, as they had no discretion whatever on this subject. Even if there had been precedents of Members retaining their seats after an appointment to the office in question, which there were not, the House, because they had judged erroneously in one instance, were not bound to judge erroneously in all others. It was to be observed, that in all the early cases immediately after the passing the Act the House did not require Governors of Garrisons to vacate their seats. Long, he was inclined to think they did wrong in the appointment was in the form of commission designed by the King and Secretary of war, and was paid from the military establishment, it was in some degree considered as a military office. In the case of the appointment of Governors of Greenwich Hospital, these were cases of Members of the House who had not vacated their seats. But with respect to the office of Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital, it had been specially determined by the House in 1736, that Captain Baker, on his appointment to it, should vacate his seat. This was the first time that the House had the question before them since 1736. He concluded with moving, that the appointment of Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital, was not a Commission in the Army or Navy.

Mr. Bankes said it could not be pretended that the Treasurership of Greenwich Hospital was a military or naval commission; and if the question were to come before them now for the first time, he should be inclined to vote for the vacating a seat in the House. The House having, however, in a number of analogous cases, come to a different determination, he did not see how they could with propriety depart now from these precedents; and the most convenient way of getting rid of the subject would therefore be by moving the previous question. There were a number of instances of Governors of Greenwich Hospital retaining their seat after their appointment; and the office of Treasurer in no degree varied from that of Governor in so far as it had any relation to a military commission. It was impossible, however, that either of the appointments could be conferred on any but naval men; and after the first step in the army or navy, all collateral appointments might, by a liberal interpretation of the Act of Parliament be considered as included under the exception in favour of new commissions. It might be asked, in going beyond the strict letter of the law, where would he stop? It was sufficient for him that there had been an uniformity of precedent in a case which was comanalogous to the one now before the House.

Mr. Serjeant Onslow asked, if the Treasurership of Greenwich Hospital could be considered as an appointment in the regular line of the profession? Had not the office been frequently held by persons not in the naval profession? To determine that such an appointment did not vacate the seat in that House, was to arrogate to themselves the powers of the whole Legislature.

Mr. Abercromby observed, that the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Bankes) had distinctly admitted that the office in question was neither a military nor a naval commission. What were the House then called on to do?—To decide directly in the teeth of an act of Parliament and of the fact. The office too was held during the pleasure of the Crown.

Mr. Rose contended, that there was a clear analogy between the offices of Master and Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital.

Mr Peel being asked if this was either a naval or military commission? He would maintain that it was neither the one nor the other. Then it could not come within the exception of the act of Parliament. On what grounds then was the fear in this case to be retained? It had been said, that Members of the House having accepted of the office of Governor of Greenwich Hospital, new writs had not been issued. This might be so; but in these cases there was no question raised, and no decisions of the House on the subject. But the question had been raised in the case of Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital, and the House had declared that a new writ should be issued. And now, in the teeth of the law, and with a decision of the House on the precise case, the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Bankes,) with his accurate and logical mind, because in another case, where there was no decision, a new writ had not been issued, wished to proceed by analogy, and in a case where there was a decision, to determine not to issue a writ. If a construction were now for the first time to be given to the act of Parliament, the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Bankes) had declared that he would give an opposite one to that he now wished to be given; and yet, with nothing in the law or practice to justify him, the Honourable Gentleman had desired the House to depart from their former decision, on the analogy of a case which was not decided by them, and which, if it were to be decided for the first time, would induce him to give a different construction.

Lord Castlereagh contended, that there was a very intelligible motive for relaxing the law in favour of professional men, in the case of those collateral advantages which did not come within the description of offices obtained through the favour of the Crown, that could properly call for the jealousy of the House. The case of Governor of Greenwich Hospital had been ruled by a practice of a long course of years; and there was a strict analogy between the offices of Governor and Treasurer. It was a judicious and liberal interpretation of the law, not to bear hard on professional advancement. The jealousy of Parliament ought not to go to diminish any advantage of the two professions. Appointments with those in question would cease to be advantageous, if clogged with a disqualification of this nature.

Lord A. Hamilton said, that only one instance had been cited which was analogous to the present, and that was against the arguments of the Noble Lord. When there was any doubt on the construction of the law, he contended, they should send back the Member to his constituents, and refer the question to them.—[Hear!]—But in this case he thought there was no doubt, and he should therefore vote for the original motion.

Mr. Wynn replied. He observed, that it had been contended by no one that the office in question was included among the offices excepted by the Act of Parliament from the operation of the law. The only analogous case which had been produced in opposition to the motion, was that of Surveyor General of the Ordnance, who did not vacate his seat in 1784, on his appointment; but it would be found that Captain Barclay, the next person appointed to that office, vacated his seat as a matter of course. The Comptroller of the Navy always vacated his seat on his appointment; but the reasons which had been urged by the Noble Lord (Lord Castlereagh) would apply just as much to that office as to the Treasurership of Greenwich Hospital. It was said by the Honourable Gentleman who had moved the previous question (Mr. Bankes,) that the decision of this case would not govern any other; but he had also said that this case was to be governed by former cases; how these assertions could be reconciled, he (Mr. W) could not see. If the House was determined to vote against all law precedents and practice, they might reject his motion.—The House then divided—

For the motion	..	47
For the previous question	..	65
Majority against the motion	..	18

MAY 4.

THE STATUTE BOOK.

Earl Stanhope rose to make his motion respecting the Statute Book. His Lordship at considerable length went over several points connected with the subject, observing, amongst other things, upon the enormous expenses attending all legal proceedings, a considerable part of which sometimes arose from the confused state of the Statute Book, which lawyers themselves could not understand, or differed in. This was called by lawyers the glo- law, but to the public was did not mean e law, many espected, but ter possessed by instances, the forms of confusion that mentioned that Judges, particularly about the time of [illegible]'s trial, and he was astonished to find among them such decided differences of opinion upon points of law. He instanced also the late Lord Thurlow, who, when he (Earl Stanhope) had a dispute with him about an Act of Parliament, and gained a victory, said, "I should be ashamed of myself if I were ignorant of any point of the common law, but as to your Statute Book, I know nothing about it." This ignorance of the Statute Book also appeared in the Bill presented to their Lordships by the Judges by order of the House, for consolidating into one Act all the provisions regarding the infliction of the punishment of the pillory, in which Bill they had omitted to notice an Act of the 2d Geo. II. and had mistaken the provisions of another Act of the 31st Geo. II. He did not mean by this to make any charge against the Judges, but merely to prove the chaotic state of the Statute Book, when the Judges themselves were not aware of some of the provisions contained in it. There were several laws also in the Statute Book still unrepealed, of which perhaps scarcely any one had the least idea; he instanced one of James I. for preventing women from quitting the country without the consent of the Privy Council, because they were Popishly inclined. Another great source of confusion was the number of Acts which had been repealed or partly repealed, and those re-enacted and re-repealed, and so on, through which an almost inextricable confusion arose. In corroboration of this remark his Lordship, under different heads, stated the great number of enactments which applied to each, and the numerous instances in which Acts, particularly those passed in the present reign, had been subsequently repealed or partly repealed, and that in a manner which increased the confusion. Under these different heads the Noble Earl observed, with regard to perjury, on the high expediency of legislating, to prevent the immoral and unnecessary multiplication of oaths; and with respect to bankrupts, of the necessity of revising laws which affected so much property, and so large number of individuals. With respect to *Qui Tam* he instanced a whimsical mistake in an Act of the 52d Geo. III where the penalty was directed to be equally divided between the Crown and the Informer and which penalty it appeared, by a previous clause was fourteen years transportation. The phraseology also of modern Acts of Parliament his Lordship decidedly objected to, as tending to create still more confusion, and as compared with the old laws, like the two pictures in Hamlet. To prove the difference not only with regard to our own former laws, but also those of other countries, as contrasted with the modern Statute Book, he read a few passages from the Code Napoleon, since adopted by the Bourbons, from our own Magna Charta, and some old Statutes, to shew the very superior clearness which was obtained by adopting a few expressive words in a concise form, instead of a multiplicity of verbiage, only tending to darken and confuse. As a remedy for the defective state of the statute Book, the Noble Earl proposed one analogous to the measures already adopted by the House, namely, one by which, upon the motion of Lord Grenville, all the enactments respecting imposing the penalty of death in Revenue cases, had been by the Judges consolidated into one act, and the other upon his own motion, by which all the enactments regarding the infliction of the punishment of the pillory were by the Judges consolidated into one Bill then before the House. He proposed that all the enactments in the Statute Book should be in like manner classed and consolidated under different heads, which might be done by an assessor, to be appointed by the House, and to be a Lawyer of eminence, assisted by twenty or thirty clerks. No individual could be found fitter for this task, than Mr. Thompson, a Master in Chancery, then sitting in the House. Such a measure would be contended, be a magnificent economy, as it would tend to prevent innumerable frauds and losses, which arose from the present confused state of the Statute Book; and to prevent any confusion in future, he proposed to have it enacted, that all subsequent Acts of Parliament should each relate to only one head of the Statute Book, and that such head should form part of the title. His Lordship then took occasion to advert to the want of knowledge that generally prevailed regarding the Law Merchant, and highly praised a work upon the subject, written by Mr. Watson, a Barrister, who officially attended the House, and who could, no doubt, give their Lordships important information upon this subject. The Noble Earl, after strongly animadverting upon the hodge podge state of the Statute Book, urging the necessity and expediency of reforming it, and contending for the Ease with which such a task might be accomplished, concluded by moving, that the House do resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of the best means of arranging the Statute Book under different heads.

The Lord Chancellor thought the measure impracticable to the extent to which the Noble Earl proposed to carry it, but he was nevertheless of opinion that much good might be done by classing several of the enactments of the Statute Book under different heads.

Earl Stanhope said, if the principle were once applied, it would be found perfectly Easy to extend it generally to the whole Statute Book.

The Lord Chancellor suggested that it would be much better to refer the subject to a Select Committee, where it could be much more effectively managed than in a Committee of the whole House.

Earl Stanhope wished for a general Committee first, to lay down the principles on which a Select Committee might afterwards act.

Lord Holland also thought it would be better to refer the subject first to a general Committee, to establish the principles on which a Select Committee might afterwards proceed.

After some further conversation, a Select Committee was determined upon, and appointed, to consist of all the Lords present, and those who have attended this Session.

PROTEST.

TO THE SECOND READING OF BONAPARTE'S DETENTION BILL.

Because, without reference to the character or previous conduct of the Person who is the object of the present Bill, I disapprove of the measure which it sanctions and continues.

To consign to distant exile and imprisonment a Foreign and Captive Chief, who, after the abdication of his authority, relying on British generosity, had surrendered himself to us in preference to his other enemies, is unworthy the magnanimity of a great country; and the Treaties by which, after his captivity, we have bound ourselves to detain him in custody at the will of Sovereigns to whom he had never surrendered himself, appear to me, repugnant to the principles of equity, and utterly uncalled for by expedience or necessity.

(Signed) VASSALL HOLLAND.

And on the third reading, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, entered his Protest for the same reasons.

WALLACHIA AND MOLDAVIA.

(Continued from our last.)

The capital city of the principality of Wallachia is Bukarest, and that of Moldavia is Yassy. Bukarest is situated on the Dumbovitza, a small river, not navigable except for floats and rafts; and Yassy is situated on the Bashi, which runs into the Pruth. Both cities resemble extensive villages, rather than the seats of government. In each the churches and convents form the most conspicuous feature; and the palaces of the boyars, surrounded with their spacious courts and gardens contrast in an unpleasing manner with the habitations of the people which bespeak the utmost misery. The walls of the religious houses are covered with grotesque representations of saints and the histories of their miracles. The churches are heavy and inelegant buildings, bedecked, in their inside, with pictures which, though they may perhaps inspire devotion, yet more certainly tend to vitiate the taste and judgment. In the cathedral church, a throne is erected for the prince, and another, somewhat lower and less elegant, for the princess. The monasteries and convents, being surrounded with solid and lofty walls, serve as retreats to the inhabitants in times of danger, and secure the more valuable property of the merchant from fire and plunder. The houses of the principal boyars are build for the most part of brick, plastered and white-washed. It was formerly the custom to cover the roofs of the houses with shingles, but the use of tiles is now become more general. The principal rooms are heated, as in Russia, Poland, and Germany, with stoves. The *bazar*, or general market, consists of several streets covered with a shed: the shops are numerous, and are generally well supplied with merchandize and wares of every kind. There are also shops in several of the principal streets, but the most numerous, and the most frequented, are the taverns and cellars, in which the common people become familiarized with the practice of every kind of debauchery, and the inordinate use of wine and ardent spirits.

On entering the cities of Bukarest and Yassy the traveller observes the singular and extravagant custom of flooring the streets with thick beams of the fine-t oak, which form a kind of wooden bridge. Nothing can more strikingly indicate the improvident character of dispotism than such a custom. With the most constant care, it would be difficult to remedy the effect of continual decay, which makes the passage of the streets inconvenient to those who go in carriages and even dangerous to the foot passengers. The waste of so much fine timber, which must be replaced throughout the whole city every five or six years, cannot be justified by any necessity. The inhabitants indeed have been taught to believe and to repeat, that it is impracticable to lay a solid pavement on a boggy soil; but it will with difficulty be admitted that the peculiar nature of the soil should oppose the same obstacles in two cities so distant from each other as Bukarest and Yassy, and which exist in no other part of Europe. The shortsightedness of dispotism, which impoverishes posterity to diminish the expense of the present day, which endeavours to proportion its labour to the term of its own existence, can alone reconcile itself to the employment of measures so destructive of the wealth and prosperity of the country. Another consequence which naturally results from this wasteful application of palliatives to an evil so easily to be removed, is that the air of both capitals is necessarily polluted with the vapours of the filth and stagnant waters which collect under the flooring of the streets. Hence both Bukarest and Yassy are rendered unwholesome, and the inhabitants are constantly afflicted with intermittent, bilious, and putrid fevers. None but the common people stir out on foot; an equipage is indeed an article of necessity, as much as of luxury, but the motion experienced in going in a carriage, (wherever the streets, as it continually happens, are out of repair,) requires the passenger to be constantly on his guard; for the horses occasionally plunge as deep as their chests into a bog of filthy water, in almost every street of the city, except that which leads to the prince's palace; and it is as much with a view to prevent inconvenience or danger from this circumstance, as for etiquette, that men of a certain rank, and the foreign consuls, are preceded by servants, carrying before their carriages a kind of torch *mascallas* peculiar to those countries, which burns several hours in the hardest shower of rain without being extinguished.

Yassy is surrounded by hills of the greatest beauty which afford the finest situations for country seats, but which, in most instances, are occupied by monasteries.

In matters of religion the government of both principalities, in imitation of, or in obedience to, the Turkish maxims, exercises toleration. The catholics are numerous, and are distinguished from the other inhabitants by the greater regularity of their conduct. The catholics were formerly under the protection of the kings of Poland, but as it was stipulated in the treaty of Yassy that foreigners should not possess landed property, their religion was placed under the common protection of the national government. All other sects and religions are equally tolerated: the Lutherans have a church in Bukarest, and the Jews a great number of synagogues in both provinces.

In Yassy, as well as in Bukarest, there are physicians maintained at the expense of the public, to whom every inhabitant is authorized to apply for advice or assistance: there are also public hospitals, but the lowest state of misery can scarcely induce the diseased to apply for admissions: public institutions of this nature cannot indeed be expected to produce beneficial effect in so depraved a state of society. Education is in the hands of the priests, but the whole of their knowledge is comprised in absurd and superstitious opinions, and the morality which they inculcate is slavish and unmanly.

The princes are compelled, for the convenience of the officers and messengers of the Turkish government, to keep up a numerous establishment of post horses. The post houses in both principalities are usually at the distance of four hours, or leagues, from each other. The mode of travelling post is in a light cart drawn by four horses: it is indeed expeditious, but fatiguing and unpleasant, as the traveller is inevitably bespattered with mud, or covered with dust, and the post carriages, which are slightly constructed, and only held together with wooden pegs, continually break down, and are easily overturned. The expense of travelling post is but ten aspers an hour for each horse, or about two shillings of our money for a stage of twelve miles with four horses. The roads, in certain seasons of the year, are so bad, that I entered Bukarest with thirteen horses harnessed to the same carriage, which, through the greatest part of Germany, had only required two. The cabinet couriers, whom the princes dispatch to Constantinople, are called *calarasch*: others, who are employed only in the principalities, are called *lipcan*.

The education of the boyars is little superior in point of real utility to that of the common people. The children are instructed by priests in the houses of their parents, and are surrounded by *chinganes*, who corrupt them by abject servility, and a base compliance with all their caprices. Formed by such tutors they issue out into a world of hypocrisy and vice without one just principle to regulate their conduct, without one generous purpose, or honourable sentiment. They adopt indiscriminately the vices of the Greeks without inheriting the Greek vivacity, or veiling them with that delicacy which the Greeks have not wholly relinquished. They confound whatever is most degrading in luxury with the fair fruit of civilization, and in their rude adoption of European manners, they plunge into promiscuous debauchery, and indulge to excess in an unprincipled passion of gaming. Like the Poles and Hungarians the boyars inherit a taste for magnificent dresses and splendid equipages: they love balls and public entertainments, but their assemblies are rude and tumultous. Their tables are open to every person of their acquaintance, but are inelegantly served. In the cities they are forbidden to form connections of intimacy, or even to keep up an intercourse, with strangers; but I have occasionally lodged for a night in their country seats, and was always received and treated by them with a plain but decent hospitality.

The Greeks adopt a more than Asiatic luxury: they sleep after dinner on their sophas, whilst a female servant fans away the flies and refreshes the air which they breathe: they exact from their attendants the respect and homage which they have observed to be paid to the Turkish grandees; but feeling within themselves no conciousness of personal worth or importance; they cannot command with Turkish dignity; and the petulance, of vanity betrays itself in harsh expressions, and insulting behaviour, to their inferiors.

On the death or deposition of a prince the divan assembles; and immediately assumes the administration of the public affairs. All the creatures or dependents of the prince are removed from office, and other persons are appointed who continue in authority until the arrival of his successor. The *caimacam*, or lieutenant of the newly created prince announces the notification of his master, but does not interfere in the affairs of government; farther than in superintending the collection of the prince's revenues. The fallen sovereign is immediately forsaken by his courtiers; is always treated with neglect; and sometimes with insult and reviling. He returns privately, and without pomp, to Constantinople, where he retires to his seat in the Fanar or on the shores of the Bosphorus. With the usual modesty of *rajas* the princes resume their former habits of submission, and the exterior of humility. They are followed in the streets only by a single servant; but at home they are surrounded by a princely and titled household; they allot to particular officers distinct portions of service, and pass the day in planing new schemes of ambition, or in receiving the secret homage of their clients and vassals.

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